



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 11, 1927

STEAMSHIP OWNERS PLAN WAR
FACTS JUSTIFY SHORTER WORK-WEEK
COMPANY UNIONS BLOWING UP
STATUS OF BOULDER DAM
MORE OF MOLDERS' CASE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Be It Humble or Elaborate

have you considered the full possibilities of your garden plot?

¶ The fragrance of blossoming flowers, the refreshing beauty of shrubbery and plants and gracefully swinging vines can be yours all summer long if you will plan and plant now.

¶ The joy of giving to the earth a few seeds, a slip of a rose bush or a tiny bit of shrubbery and watching it grow day by day, as if by magic, into a thing of beauty, can scarce be measured in words.

¶ In The Emporium's new seed and outdoor nursery shop, located just outside the Mission Street entrance and in charge of an expert nurseryman, you may choose from a multitudinous variety of roses, fruit trees, shrubbery, seeds and garden requisites.

The Emporium

SAN FRANCISCO

HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH NEAR MARKET

Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

*Proving That Housewives Know—
and Show—What They Want*

Only one week old, Hale's Food Shop is being pressed to its capacity to care for the thousands who pour in and out of its three entrances for their daily food supplies.

Hale's Food Shop was planned in the belief that housewives would like the same service and surroundings in securing their food needs that a great department store provides for them when they buy what they wear. That's why Hale's Food Shop is different from anything else of its kind.

That's undoubtedly what was wanted, to judge from the overwhelming interest taken in the Shop. What an incentive this is for us to make you like Hale's Food Shop still more and more.

HALE BROS. INC.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.
Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 135—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1574 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 5532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 119—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1927

No. 6

Steamship Owners Plan War

By Joseph A. Wise, Staff Correspondent, International Labor News Service

Staff Correspondent, International Labor News Service.

International Labor News Service has information that forty owners and officers of steamship lines operating on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts met in secret conference at Hot Springs, Ark., January 17, for the purpose of taking steps to regulate rates and to discuss wages and working conditions. It is alleged that the conferees decided to reduce wages of seamen and to refuse to recognize labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The meeting, it is charged, was in violation of Section 15 of the shipping act of 1916 and the anti-trust laws of the United States, unless its decisions were afterward approved by the United States Shipping Board.

Board Knew of Arkansas Meeting.

A representative of International Labor News Service at Washington asked the Shipping Board whether it had any information as to the Hot Springs conference. The answer was that the board had no information on the matter but admission was inadvertently made that "a letter has been received on that."

International Labor News Service wired Chairman T. V. O'Connor from Chicago later, on February 23, putting the matter up to him in the following explicit language:

"Information has reached this office that recently a large group of shipowners engaged in intercoastal trade held secret conferences in Hot Springs, Ark., and entered into an agreement or combination evidently not in harmony with the anti-trust laws, but which they apparently hope to have exempted from those laws by approval of the Shipping Board.

"It has been reported to this office from Hot Springs that the conference not only discussed rates and other matters directly affecting shippers and the general public, but also discussed wages and working conditions of the employees.

"Inquiry indicates all the steamship lines at conference are opposed to recognizing or dealing with unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"Has the Shipping Board been informed of the Hot Springs conference and is it contemplating approval of the combination or agreements secretly drawn up by the shipowners at that conference?"

Acting Chairman Replies to Telegram.

On the following day, February 24, the following telegram was received from William S. Hill, acting chairman of the Shipping Board:

"Shipping Board has no information other than that appearing in the press."

The conference at Hot Springs started out as a strictly secret affair January 17. It had aroused the curiosity of newspaper men, however, and a very brief statement was reluctantly issued a week later, on January 24, that a plan had been agreed upon providing for a rate-making bureau and that the plan would be submitted to the Shipping Board.

Many Lines at Conference.

Representatives of the following steamship lines participated in the conference:

American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, Arrow Line, Dollar Steamship Line, California Eastern Steamship Company, Luckenbach Steamship Company, Munson-McCormick Line, Panama Mail Steamship Company, Panama Pacific Line, Ocean Transport Company, Quaker Line, Trans-Marine Line, William Steamship Company, Weyerhaeuser.

It was also reported that certain lines operating between the Pacific Coast and the Gulf of Mexico were represented at the conference and took steps looking toward a similar agreement among themselves. These latter lines are:

Finkbine Guild Transportation Company, Redwood Line, Gulf-Pacific Line, Luckenbach Steamship Company and Trans-Marine Line.

Conferences Are Governed by Law.

Section 15 of the shipping act of 1916 is very stringent in its provisions covering such conferences and agreements and provides a fine of \$1000 for each day that such violations continue. Section 15 reads, in part, as follows:

"That every common carrier by water, or other person subject to this act, shall file immediately with the (Shipping) Board a true copy, or, if oral, a true and complete memorandum, and every agreement with another such carrier or other person subject to this act, or modification or cancellation thereof, to which it may be a party or conform in whole or in part, fixing or regulating transportation rates or fares; giving or receiving special rates, accommodations, or other special privileges or advantages; controlling, regulating, preventing or destroying competition; pooling or apportioning earnings, losses, or traffic; allotting ports or restricting or otherwise regulating the number and character of sailings between ports; limiting or regulating in any way the volume or character of freight or passenger traffic to be carried; or in any manner providing for an exclusive, preferential or co-operative working arrangement."

Board Has Power to Cancel Contracts.

The next paragraph gives the Shipping Board power to absolve persons engaging in such transactions from operation of the anti-trust laws. The paragraph is as follows:

"The board may by order disapprove, cancel or modify any agreement, or any modification or cancellation thereof, whether or not previously approved by it, that it finds to be unjustly discriminatory or unfair as between carriers, shippers, exporters, importers, or ports, or between exporters from the United States and their foreign competitors, or to operate to the detriment of the commerce of the United States, or to be in violation of this act, and shall approve all other agreements, modifications or cancellations."

Admissions from agents of the Shipping Board that it had knowledge of the Hot Springs conference came a month after the conference had adjourned. The law says that a report of such proceedings must be filed with the Shipping Board "immediately" and provides a penalty of \$1000 a day for each day that the law is violated.

Similar Meetings Planned for Future.

It is known that other conferences of the same character are to be held in the future and that foreign shipowners are to participate in some of

these conferences. Is it the purpose of the Shipping Board to connive with these foreign shipowners to violate the shipping and anti-trust laws of the United States?

The fact that the shipowners sought a secluded spot in the center of the United States, as far away as possible from a seaport, as a place to hold their secret conference, is mighty good evidence that they were concocting schemes which they wished to conceal from the American people. Shipowners invariably hold their meetings in seaport cities.

CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH.

The growth of huge fortunes almost entirely due to special privilege, has proceeded until as the Federal Trade Commission recently pointed out, 1 per cent of the families in the United States own 59 per cent and 10 per cent of the families own 90 per cent of the wealth of the nation. Concentration of income has also been proceeding apace. In the year 1921, persons with incomes of \$20,000 and up received 3.9 per cent of the national income; in 1922, 6 per cent; in 1923, 6.3 per cent, and in 1924, the 96,884 persons (out of nearly 23,000,000 families in the United States), who had incomes of \$20,000 and over, received 7.9 per cent—nearly one-twelfth of the total national income. The national income has not increased in any such proportion. In 1924, the 68,592 persons with incomes of over \$25,000 received an aggregate income of \$1,848,294,489 of which 45.72 per cent, nearly half, was from property. Income and surtaxes were reduced in 1922 so that for the years 1923-1924 persons receiving incomes of over \$10,000, actually paid in income and surtaxes nearly \$1,015,000,000 less than they would have paid had the government collected as large a proportion of such income as for 1919. This reduction below 1919 was about half as much as the investments of Americans abroad during those two years. During the eight years 1919-26 our exports exceeded imports by \$12,076,834,000 and we loaned abroad about \$8,000,000,000.

TRY TO GET IT.

The average American, including the non-worker, has an earning value of \$17,500, according to the American Statistical Society.

The lien value of a producer is, however, much higher. It is estimated that an individual who can reasonably expect to earn \$3000 per year for 40 years has a cash value, discounted at 5 per cent of \$45,000.

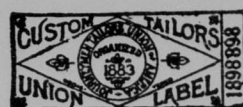
BOSS

THE TAILOR

1048 MARKET STREET

Five Doors Below Granada Theatre

Suits and
Overcoats
at
Popular
Prices



All Work
Done Under
Strictly
Union
Conditions

THE FIVE-DAY WEEK.

"The best evidence that a shorter work week is adaptable to industry is the fact that it has been accepted and is operative in numerous lines of industry. . . . This great reform—the shorter work week—is upon us."—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Chicago, March 10.—The 4000 millmen affiliated with the Chicago Carpenters' District Council, Harry Jensen, president, and Charles H. Sand, secretary-treasurer, have voted overwhelmingly for the five-day work week and an increase of 5 cents an hour in the wage scale, which expires April 30. Business Agent Ben Wittmann is representing the millmen in the negotiations.

The Chicago millmen now have the forty-four-hour work week and receive \$1.20 an hour. They obtained an increase of 5 cents an hour through negotiation and without a strike a year ago. Negotiations are being carried on with the Chicago Millwork Association.

Lafayette, Ind., March 10.—The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper hangers of America, which was the first to adopt the five-day work week, has again taken the lead by establishing the five-day week for its office force in the international office here. It is working well, according to President George F. Hedrick of the Brotherhood.

LABOR PRESS VINDICATED.

Fall and Doheny were parties to "collusion, conspiracy and fraud," in the language of the United States Supreme Court, in its decision just handed down. At the outset it was the labor press, the International Labor News Service and a handful of other courageous persons who proclaimed that here was something amazingly wrong. But the Supreme Court of the United States now declares that there was fraud, conspiracy and collusion. Doheny must give back the famous Elk Hills reserve in California and he must give up to the government the storage tanks which he built at Pearl Harbor, said to have cost him \$10,000,000. Admiral Robison, too, is given the benefit of the same characterization by the supreme court; and former Secretary of the Navy Denby is set down as having acted "collusively" with Fall in handing over Elk Hills to Doheny without competitive bidding, but it did not brand Denby as having acted corruptly. The decision was no five-to-one affair. Eight judges signed the decision. Justice Stone did not participate because he was attorney general during a part of the proceedings. This is victory—clear-cut victory, in the first oil scandal case to reach the supreme court. The fight made by the labor press is vindicated!

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

A ROWELL CLASSIC.

Chester Rowell, in his daily column in the Chronicle, gives us this rather classical dissertation:

"Here is a springtime sermon, for egotists and cynics, with the turtle as a text. Perhaps, a better one could be written on the frog.

"Go to the turtle, you who know too much or too little; consider his ways and be humble. When you watch him crawl from his hole, these early spring days, the master of his puddle world, you are seeing one of the oldest and most significant happenings on earth.

"Full millions of years the turtle has solved the problems of his life, and is able to face them for millions more. Why fear that humankind will not do as well? Slow of foot and slow of wit, the tortoise has nevertheless survived through all the changing ages. He has seen great leviathans swim the sea, and huge pterodactyls soar the air. He has seen the world a tropic swamp, and again a glacial ice. Compared with his racial memory, the life of man on earth is but a moment. Yet all that time, his little wit and his little skill have been sufficient to his needs.

"A carapace of horn is the turtle's only shield; a capacity for sleep his only talent. Against the tyrannosaurus, the saber-toothed tiger and the small boy with his dog, the shield has been sufficient. Against winter cold and summer drought, a hole in the bank and a long sleep have been shelter enough. His loves are mild, his hatreds none; he knows neither hope nor fear, joy nor sorrow, but lives his simple life his simple way, a million ages through. His dull mind has solved all the puzzles it ever faced; his slow gait has girded the globe, and he lives on, surviving as the fittest.

"If the turtle is wise enough to care for himself, so are we. If he is swift enough to reach his goal, so are we. And if he has held his own on earth, through ages of enemies, cataclysms, pestilence and famine, we shall have time enough, too, for all there is for us to do. The earth is hospitable, to turtles and to men, and the Wisdom that guides them both is almost as far above the one as the other."

OTTO RASTORFER P. J. BARCHI GUS CORVI
The Only Union Store in the Mission
UNION FLORIST
Funeral Work and Decorations a Specialty
3017 SIXTEENTH STREET, near Mission St.
Telephone Market 3285

W. D. Fennimore

L. H. Rewig

A. R. Fennimore



Prices
Reasonable
Eyes Tested
Satisfaction
Guaranteed

2508 MISSION STREET..... { SAN FRANCISCO
181 Post Street.....
1221 Broadway..... Oakland
2106 Shattuck Avenue..... Berkeley
We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons

WHITTHORNE & SWAN

We "CAN" sell clean, staple merchandise at right prices at all times and we do "DO" it. Our six big department store buying power is the reason.

MISSION ST. NEAR 22ND

THE WORLD'S
FINEST
FOOD MARKETS



THE WORLD'S
FINEST
FOOD MARKETS

SHOPPING EVERY DAY IN THE SPOTLESS FOOD MARKETS MEANS CONSISTENT SAVINGS

STORES IN

SAN FRANCISCO
OAKLAND

BERKELEY
ALAMEDA

BURLINGAME
SAN MATEO

PALO ALTO
VALLEJO

The MISSION-SIXTEENTH MARKET

WHERE YOUR DOLLAR BUYS MORE

See Friday Evening Papers for Remarkable Values Offered by All Departments
WE HAVE PROVIDED A PARKING SPACE FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE—USE IT!

FREE

Making Your Dreams Come True

IS WAITING FOR YOU
USE COUPON AND RECEIVE THIS BEAUTIFUL BOOKLET FREE

Auto Science Institute

Dept. L. C., 1037 Polk Street, San Francisco, Calif.

Gentlemen: Please send me FREE Booklet to following address:

Name.....
Street..... Number.....
City.....

BOOZE PRESCRIPTIONS.

The "Zion's Herald," published by the Methodist Episcopal Church in New England, gives us this choice morsel of information about booze prescriptions:

Physicians in twenty-six states prescribed more than 1,588,954 gallons of medicinal spirits for their patients last year, according to a report just made public by the United States Treasury Department. It is also stated that 83,006 doctors were licensed to prescribe liquor under the limitation of one hundred prescriptions every three months. These physicians wrote 12,995,327 liquor prescriptions during the twelve months. That the great cities of the land are overrun with epidemics of disease requiring medicinal spirits seems to be the only conclusion that can reasonably be drawn from the report. For the statistics reveal the fact that New York State physicians made out 3,125,184 prescriptions; those of Illinois, 2,188,941; those of Pennsylvania, 1,194,755; those of California, 1,044,573; and those of Massachusetts, 717,711. It seems clear that New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, San Francisco and Boston are largely responsible for maladies that demand great quantities of liquor. New York and Illinois require nearly one-half of all these prescriptions.

THEY LIVE AND LEARN, IT SEEMS.

Great Britain has sent a note to the Russian Soviet autocracy, protesting bitterly against Soviet propaganda in England. The Soviets have replied about as they were expected to reply. Great Britain, giving the glad hand to the Soviets when Ramsay MacDonald became fluke prime minister, finds she bought a gold brick. This Mr. MacDonald should have known, and maybe he did. But the American Federation of Labor, long before Mr. MacDonald hung out the welcome to the vicious Soviet outfit, knew and proclaimed and proved that the Soviets were all that Great Britain has found them to be—and more. Once in a while the world is given an impressive demonstration of the fact that the American labor movement knows what it is about. This is such a time.

IMMIGRATION LAW.

Frequent efforts were made during the last session of Congress to destroy the effectiveness of the Immigration Acts of 1921 and 1924. Yet it is shown in an announcement by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor that since the passage of these acts the number of unskilled immigrants entering this country has been reduced from 41 per cent of the total to 18.7 per cent of the total. At the same time there has been a substantial increase in the number of skilled laborers among the immigrants entering after the passage of the quota laws. Another report from this department shows that alien inmates of public and penal institutions in the United States totaled 111,673.

FIFTY-THREE YEARS MEMBER.

Andrew A. Rock, 72 years old, who died January 28 in Washington, D. C., was a member of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101 of Washington for fifty-three years. He was initiated January 17, 1874. Members of Columbia Typographical Union believe that Mr. Rock established a record for continuous membership in one union that would be hard to beat. Mr. Rock was a former foreman of the printing force of the railway mail service, in which he was employed for more than half a century.

Congressman Welch, by letter, informs the Labor Council that there is little chance of his minimum wage bill for Federal employees going through at this session of Congress, but expects next session to be better.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—What is the average yearly earnings of railroad employees?

A.—According to figures published by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the average earnings of all employees on Class 1 railroads for the year ending June 30, 1926, was \$1648.

Q.—Has the American Federation of Labor taken any stand recently on amending the pension law for widows of Civil War veterans?

A.—The 1926 convention of the Federation favored amending the pension law of July 3, 1926, so that an equal rating will be given to all widows of Civil War veterans without discrimination and granting them a pension of not less than \$50 a month.

Q.—Is there a union of building laborers and if so, where is its headquarters?

A.—International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America. Headquarters, 25 School street, Quincy, Mass.

Q.—What are the chambers of labor in Austria and what is their purpose?

A.—They are public bodies established by law and functioning alongside the trade unions. They represent the interests of laborers and salaried workers in both commerce and industry, including transportation and communication. The purpose of the chambers is to represent the economic, social and cultural interests of the workers. A special function of these bodies is to give advisory opinions to governmental authorities and to legislative bodies concerning bills and administrative orders that affect the interests of employees.

THE SIN OF OMISSION.

By Margaret Sangster.

It isn't the things you do, dear;
It's the thing you leave undone,
Which gives you a bit of heartache
At the setting of the sun.
The tender word forgotten,
The letter you did not write,
The flower you might have sent, dear,
Are your haunting ghosts tonight.

The stone you might have lifted
Out of a brother's way,
The bit of heartsome counsel
You were hurried too much to say;
The loving touch of the hand, dear;
The gentle and winsome tone,
That you had no time nor thought for
With troubles enough of your own.

The little acts of kindness
So easily out of mind;
Those chances to be angels,
Which every one may find.
They come in night and silence,
Each chill, reproachful wraith;
When hope is faint and flagging
And a blight has dropped on faith.

For life is all too short, dear,
And sorrow is all too great;
To suffer our great compassion
That tarries until too late;
And it's not the thing you do, dear,
It's the thing you leave undone
Which gives you a bit of a heartache
At the setting of the sun.

If the radiator on your car has been boiling, keep the motor running while adding cold water, advises the California State Automobile Association. This lessens the possibility of cracking the cylinder head.

Men's—CLOTHING—Women's**Cherry's Courteous Credit**

Makes it possible for you to take advantage of

Cash Prices on Credit

18 years in S. F.

20th and
MISSION

CHERRY'S

2400
MISSION

8 Stores on the Coast

BUY NOW—WEAR NOW—PAY LATER

4%
plus

Are your *SAVINGS* placed where you will realize the greatest income possibilities and the advantages of *SYSTEMATIC THRIFT* that are offered under the *BROTHERHOOD PLAN*?

Through consistent saving, under the *BROTHERHOOD PLAN*, you will receive 4% interest, with the *OPPORTUNITY* to participate in the profits of the Bank.

In addition you may avail yourself of insurance protection.



**BROTHERHOOD
NATIONAL BANK**

O'Farrell at Market
SAN FRANCISCO

Member of
Federal Reserve System

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
MISSION STREET
at Twenty-second

FACTS JUSTIFY SHORTER WORK-WEEK.

Shorter work-week advocates are in a better position than when they started the eight-hour day agitation.

Then they were compelled to explain and defend a theoretical proposition, though its humanness was admitted. They could not justify their stand by statistics and experience.

But now the workers are standing on a solid foundation. Their shorter work-week demand is not based on speculation. It is justified by statistics and experience.

Scientific processes and labor-saving devices have placed shorter work-week opponents on the defensive.

These opponents ignore revolutionary changes in industry and they cling to shibboleths that sound ridiculous in this fact-finding age.

Organized labor asks for a shorter work week only where it can be proven that every requirement of society will be fulfilled under the new system.

This is opposed by men who are alarmed lest the nation's industrial machine produce a glutted market, with consequent shut-downs of mill and mine, through 100 per cent operation.

No less a financial authority than the Wall Street Journal made this confession on September 1, 1925:

"The main cure for over-production is regulation.

"If production is kept within bounds of consumption there will be no dividend cuts and wage cuts. The country today can turn out more steel, more coal, more copper, more oil, more automobiles, etc., than the demand calls for.

"If all these industries permitted capacity operation, prosperity would be short-lived."

Last week the National Bank of Commerce, New York City, after making a survey of the Portland cement industry, declared that if "prosperous conditions" are to be maintained in this industry "it is imperative to slacken the rate at which capacity to produce is being arranged."

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics sustains these financiers that 100 per cent production is dangerous as our industrial machine has slipped from old moorings. The bureau has examined and reported on nine important manufacturing industries. For every hour a man works in an industry thus far examined, he is producing from one-tenth more to twice as much as before the war. The figures are:

Iron and steel, 25 per cent more in 1924-25 than in 1914-16.

This increase notwithstanding, the business changed from 12 hours to 8 hours per day during this period.

Automobiles, 181 per cent more than in 1916.

Boots and shoes, 17 per cent more than in 1914.

Cement, 57 per cent more than in 1914.

Leather, 28 per cent more than in 1914.

Flour, 39 per cent more than in 1914.

Sugar, 27 per cent more than in 1914.

Meat packing, 10 per cent more than in 1909.

Petroleum refining, 77 per cent more than in 1914.

Let labor give wide circulation to the statistics issued by the government and to the statements by financiers.

With scientific production yet in its infancy, "it is a condition, not a theory that confronts us."

CHARLES F. WEIMAR PASSES ON.

Charles F. Weimar, third president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, died in New York City. He was elected in 1898. He served in many other capacities in his local and international union.

HOUSE VOTES TO IMPEACH JUDGE.

(By International Labor News Service.)

The Indiana House of Representatives has voted to impeach Judge Clarence W. Dearth of Muncie, Ind., judge of the Delaware county circuit court, who is charged with using his power of office in suppressing free speech and free press. Dearth will be tried by the state senate.

Judge Dearth, who is a Klansman, and who has been fought by George Dale, editor and publisher of a Muncie weekly newspaper because of rotten conditions in Muncie, recently confiscated an issue of Dale's newspaper and caused police to round up some thirty-eight newsboys and hale them into his courtroom where their papers were taken from them and they ordered, under judicial threats to desist from selling the papers. All this without any court formality or procedure.

Blamed for Killings.

Dearth was attacked in the newspaper by an anonymous contributor who charged him indirectly as being responsible for two killings in Muncie because he (Dearth) permitted certain conditions to obtain in that city. The writer of the article proved to be a friend of Dearth's and a well-known Muncie manufacturer, Clell Maples, who took all the onus for the article. He said a similar article had been prepared by him for the next issue of the paper.

The high-handed tactics of Dearth have caused a storm of indignation in newspapers over the state.

Fights Contempt Proceedings.

Editor Dale is fighting a contempt proceedings in which Dearth sentenced him to the penal farm for publishing other articles criticizing Dearth. The case is now before the United States Supreme Court. Dale, who is in Greenville, Ohio, has sent word to Dearth that if he wanted him he would have to come and get him.

Dearth says the articles in Dale's newspaper slandered and vilified him, although he has not brought suit as a citizen for slander or criminal libel, as provided by law. Dale, in answer to the contempt proceedings, on an appeal to the Indiana State Supreme Court, offered to prove the truth of what he said, but the Indiana court held that "truth was no defense" in a contempt proceedings.

Procedure Menaces Press.

It is pointed out that if Dearth's arbitrary procedure in causing the arrest of newsboys and the confiscation of their papers is legal, then any newspaper in the state can be flatly suppressed if any judge having jurisdiction takes umbrage at any criticism directed at him.

WANT TO BE SENT HOME.

A delegation of seventy-five Porto Ricans, who were tricked to come to this country by Arizona cotton growers, made a personal appeal to Governor Hunt to send them home. The governor said this was the fifth group of these people who have asked him for aid.

Spokesmen for the Porto Ricans explained that they have been unable to obtain work in the valley and that they are without food and shelter. The state has no funds to care for them, and in a letter to the Cotton Growers' Association, the governor said:

"As I understand it the cotton association brought these people into the valley through some sort of an arrangement with the federal immigration department. Please try to conciliate the situation in some manner that will assure that these people are not allowed to go hungry. As you know, the public will not stand for the complaints of any considerable number of people who are asking me for food."

BENDER'S

The Family Shoe Store

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth

Packard Shoes
for Men

Martha Washington
Shoes for Women

new A WASHPROOF OVERALL
CAN'T BUST 'EM
UNION MADE
RED - BUTTON
42.1% stronger - 41.8% finer than Denim
WON'T SHRINK!

For Sale by

Abramson & Lerer.....	168 Third St.
Adou's.....	1250 Fillmore St.
Arata & Lagomarsino.....	3366 Mission St.
M. S. Bacigalupi.....	485 Broadway
R. H. Boht.....	2054 Mission St.
Brazil & Eugenio.....	40 Jackson St.
S. Chimera.....	416 Courtland Ave.
W. T. Gardner Co.....	1405 Fillmore St.
A. Esmlol.....	Stockton at Broadway
F. G. Johnson Clothing Co.....	2554 Mission St.
J. H. Millett.....	122 Sixth St.
S. Moral.....	3321 Market St.
O'Neill & Lally.....	32 Sixth St.
Petersen Bros.....	628 20th St.
Stahl's Toggery.....	2779 Mission St.
Summerfield & Haines.....	997 Market St.
Wm. Weinstein.....	1037 Market St.
H. Warshawski.....	6340 Mission St.
H. Lowy.....	2447 24th St.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

COMMERCIAL

*One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks*

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 31st, 1926

Assets.....	\$111,776,567.46
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,550,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over \$565,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

COMPANY UNIONS BLOWING UP.

Company unions organized and maintained by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads are in process of blowing up, according to information reaching here through representatives of the Machinists' Union. The so-called unions, it is said, have exhausted their funds and shop employees are refusing to make contributions, without which the company unions cannot function.

When the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, following the strike of shopmen in 1922, organized the company unions, they neglected to incorporate in their by-laws provision for the compulsory collection of dues from workers' checks. This, it develops, was an oversight fatal to the perpetuity of the organizations.

The shop employees, on a number of occasions, raised funds to finance the attendance of delegates at conferences with the managements. None of these "conferences," however, produced satisfactory results, but caused great dissatisfaction among shop workers.

Recently, advices received here state, an effort has been made to secure contributions for the purpose of financing new negotiations with the management, but shopmen have turned a deaf ear to the appeal.

"Our organizers have brought in reports from the entire Western territory that the discontent smouldering ever since these company unions were foisted on the men is now increasing at such a rate as to threaten serious outbreaks," said P. J. Conlin, international vice-president of the International Association of Machinists.

"These organizers also report redoubled efforts to intimidate the workers from talking to organizers or even expressing sympathy with unionism.

"So closely are the men watched that we are compelled to mail letters to them in plain envelopes. Anything carrying a union return card would immediately subject them to espionage.

"One of our field men who recently made a trip to the coast reports that men have been discharged at a number of different division points as a warning to the remainder.

"If it were not for the practice of deducting dues from the men's pay checks, there would not be a company union left west of the Mississippi," Mr. Conlon declared.

WILL RESIST ITALIAN EXPANSION.

Mussolini's demand that Italy be permitted to expand territorially will be resisted by other nations in Europe and this will be a factor in overthrowing the Fascisti government, according to Gaetano Salvemini, Italian patriot and historian, who has been exiled from his native country for several years. Large employing interests is the power behind Mussolini, the speaker said.

"The great majority of the people are anti-Fascisti and the time will come when they, with the army and navy, will overthrow the dictator.

"The living standard is lowered, morally, politically and economically. Italy is in a chaotic state. The cost of living is five times greater than before the war. Small increases in wages have been made and the work day has increased from eight to nine hours.

"There are no strikes in Italy. Mussolini says, 'The workers are contented and happy.' The fact of the matter is the workers do not dare protest. Those who do lose their lives and their families suffer from Fascisti brutality. Those who have escaped from that country fear to carry on any propaganda against the Fascisti, knowing their relatives in Italy will suffer brutal treatment because of it."

MILK INDISPENSABLE FOR CHILDREN.**4. The Vitamins in Milk—"B" and "C."**

Milk, it will be remembered, has some of all known vitamins. Vitamins "A" and "C" are found in milk fat—cream and butter.

Two vitamins are soluble in water and are not associated with the fat content of foods. Because these water-soluble vitamins, B and C, unlike vitamin A and (probably) vitamin D, are not stored to any extent in the body, the necessity for a continuous supply from the food is most urgent.

In foods consumed in their natural state vitamin B is so widely distributed that it is ordinarily present in sufficient abundance to maintain health. In the manufacturing of purified foodstuffs such as polished rice and milled flour vitamin B may be lost, and a diet made up entirely of such denatured foods may cause a particular disease of the nervous system (beriberi) or even death, owing to a deficiency in this essential substance. An infant or a child whose food contains too little of this factor may show the deficiency first in lack of appetite, pallor, apathy and failure to make normal gains in weight. There is practically none of this substance in fats or oils of any kind, pure sugar, starch, polished rice or white flour. Milk is a good source of vitamin B.

The other water-soluble vitamin (vitamin C) is found especially in acid fruits, such as the lemon, the orange and the grapefruit, and in the tomato. Fruits and vegetables, especially uncooked, are good sources of both water-soluble vitamins. Vitamin C may be lacking in cow's milk if it is stale, if it has been exposed to a prolonged high temperature, if it has been reheated, or if an alkali has been added to it. Cows stall fed and not supplied with green foods rich in vitamins, such as alfalfa, may produce milk very low in this factor. Summer milk produced by cows on fresh pasturage may be three to five times as rich in this vitamin as winter milk produced by cows which have been for months on dry feed. Human milk may be deficient in vitamin C, and scurvy of the breast-fed child has been recorded for many years. As an antiscorbutic, after the first month, orange juice should be given to all infants artificially fed and may be given to breast-fed infants. Many children kept on a diet low in vitamin C do not have symptoms of scurvy, but they are listless and are retarded in growth and development; this may be due to a prescurvy state, induced by lack of vitamin C.

Milk which, when produced under the right conditions and given in sufficient amounts, may contain enough of all these vitamins (except possibly vitamin D) to allow normal growth and development, has a value in the human dietary greater than that of any other single food.

As a source of energy or fuel for the body, milk compares favorably with other foods. The energy value of a quart of milk is about equivalent to that of a pound of lean meat or of eight eggs.

(*Syndicated from a new report, "Milk, the In-

dispensable Food for Children," by Dorothy Reed Mendenhall, M. D. Single copies will be sent free upon request by the Children's Bureau, at Washington, D. C. Ask for bureau publication No. 163.)

Union label boosters are forever on the job for your label and mine. It is their self-imposed mission to increase the union shops and to decrease the non-union shops. When this mission, and its bearing on the welfare of the wage earners of the family, is explained to the women who do the most of the purchasing for the family, they will not buy anything without the union label. No shop will be patronized that does not display a union card, and the working button will be demanded. These loyal women will teach the little children to walk in their footsteps, and all will be union label boosters from the youngest to the oldest in the family.

IT PAYS TO PATRONIZE THIS MARKET

As a vivid example of the absolute money saving possibilities always in evidence—this market sold 135,000 lbs. of sugar last month at a price (based on market fluctuations), that afforded the buying public a minimum saving of 1c per pound. Think it over!

Crystal Palace Market

MARKET & EIGHTH STREETS
Phone Park 8040

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Cor. Agents
Sixth & Market. CARHARTT OVERALLS

REDLICK-NEWMAN & Co.
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
Southeast Corner - 17th and Mission Sts.

COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
ON CREDIT
HEADQUARTERS FOR
OCCIDENTAL
STOVES AND RANGES

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

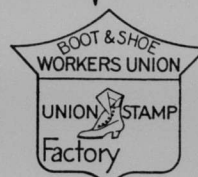
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer



LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Single subscriptions.....\$1.50 a year
To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, \$1.00 a year for
each subscription.

Single Copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to
unions' mail lists must come through
the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco,
California, as second-class matter.
Acceptance for mailing at special
rate of postage provided for in
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1927

World War veterans, who hoped to be able to borrow on their adjusted compensation certificates from the United States Veterans' Bureau, will be unable to do so as a result of the failure of Congress to pass the legislation which would have made this possible, according to James K. Fisk, state adjutant of the American Legion. Fisk again warns the veterans to be careful of loan sharks and to take their bonus certificates to the banks in cases where loans are needed.

Emma Goldman is back on the North American continent and raking in the cash as of yore. She is touring Canada and delivering lectures on the labor movement in Europe and other subjects, particularly Russia of the immediate past and present. She is now visiting the various cities of British Columbia. If Secretary of State Kellogg hears of this he doubtless will have the American border from Puget Sound to Winnipeg thoroughly patrolled by the United States Army, because Kellogg is particularly afraid that radicals of the Goldman type will succeed in converting the American people to their crazy doctrines.

Purely in the interest of the Industrial Association the Chronicle and the Bulletin are endeavoring to induce the Mayor to veto the ordinance dealing with the question of spur track privileges granted by the Board of Supervisors to certain firms. The ordinance provides that such institutions must not discriminate against any citizens of the municipality in the sale of materials. This, of course, does away with the permit system whereby the contractor could not buy building material if he employed union labor, and thus the Industrial Association was able to force employers, against their will, to submit to the open shop plan sponsored by that organization. The ordinance provides only for fairness toward all the people of this city, who own the streets, and does not discriminate or wrong any individual, firm or corporation. There can be no objection to the law on the part of anyone who desires to be fair and reasonable, and these two papers are carrying on their campaign solely to help the enemies of labor in their endeavor to destroy the unions of San Francisco. There can be no other reason, and those who side in with this campaign can offer no excuse for so doing except a desire to aid in the fight against organized labor.

More of Molders' Case

Stories published in the daily papers are to the effect that five members of the Molders' Union, including three officers, were indicted by the Grand Jury at the meeting last Monday night on charges of murder, assault with a deadly weapon and conspiracy. It is also said that but two witnesses appeared, one a city detective and the other a man from Denver, who admits that he is a double-crosser and a fraud. How the newspapers got the information that indictments had been returned we do not know, because the sessions of the Grand Jury are supposed to be secret, and up to the time of writing this story, Thursday evening, there has been no report made by the jury to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court and, therefore, the men have not been arrested under the alleged indictments.

The detective who is said to have appeared before the Grand Jury has resorted to all sorts of measures, legal and illegal, in his efforts to get some kind of a charge against members of the Molders' Union during the past three years since the Industrial Association made its attempt to institute the open shop in the foundry industry of the Bay region. Be it said, however, that every scheme presented has resulted in absolute and total failure, even a former Grand Jury, after months of investigation on its own account, refusing to return indictments on the flimsy evidence presented. Repeated failures have, apparently, aroused the ire of this detective, and he is now resorting to desperate efforts to make a showing of some kind.

It is said that recently two foundry owners came to this city from Fresno for the purpose of purchasing some foundry machinery and materials and that they first went to one of the open shop foundries to look things over, and that as they approached the establishment they were accosted by a member of the Police Department in a threatening manner, with vulgar and profane language and abuse, ordered to get away from the establishment and stay away. The police officer evidently mistook the men for members of the Molders' Union, upon whom all sorts of tactics have been used by the Police Department ever since the strike began. At any rate, great harm has been done the business and industrial interests of the city by the disgraceful and unwarranted conduct of police officers in their endeavors to interfere with the prosecution of the union's side of the controversy. The two men left and, it is said, declared that they were through with San Francisco and would in future do business with Los Angeles establishments, where they would not be insulted and bulldozed in the manner that seemed to be habitual on the part of the police of this city.

The officers of the Molders' Union assert that repeated attempts have been made by members of the Police Department to frame up evidence and charges against them, and at the hearing in Police Court, after the men were arrested in Stockton by San Francisco police, the attorney for the union openly declared that he would show, if the cases ever went to trial, that the detectives were being directed by the Industrial Association, one officer having stated that before he made any move in a certain direction he would have to consult representatives of that organization. These things, if true, and there seems to be very substantial reasons for believing them, would tend to show that the Police Department is not carrying out an impartial program, but is in every way leaning toward the side of that meddling band of self-constituted industrial dictators of policy for the commercial and industrial concerns of the Bay region which claims to represent the people of this city, when as a matter of fact they represent nobody but themselves, and are doing the city great injury daily by their unfair, unreasonable and unwarranted exercise of autocratic power over our business institutions.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The lame duck Congress which adjourned sine die last Friday was the greatest joke in the history of the country, particularly is this true of the upper chamber of that body which spent the last few days in doing nothing but passing legislation calculated to curb the liberties of the people concerning what they are to be allowed to drink, while some of those voting to interfere with the common man themselves daily violate the very law they voted to enforce against the rest of the population. That sort of an individual is a disgrace to our scheme of government and the sooner we get rid of him the better it will be for everybody, because he is a fraud, a deception and a hypocrite beyond compare.

British trade unionists now seem to be coming to a realization that they must answer and curb the progress of the Communists in their organizations or the borers from within will create chaos in the labor movement of the nation through slandering the legitimate trade union officers to the mass of the membership. The Communists are a tireless, persistent band of fanatics who always believe that success lies just around the corner and that only a little more effort is required to reach the goal. They also are convinced that the end justifies the use of any means to gain victory, so that they are not at all particular whether they tell the truth or premeditated falsehoods.

About a year ago former United States Senator Lafayette Young of Iowa, a lifelong member of the Typographical Union and publisher of the Daily Capitol, died, and now word comes to the effect that his paper has been absorbed by the evening Tribune, thus leaving this great newspaper center with but two daily papers, the Register in the morning and the Tribune in the evening. Consolidations of this kind are of frequent occurrence these days throughout the country and usually throw a large number of printers out of work. Des Moines is in this respect now in a class with a number of other large cities of the country, practically without any competition in the daily newspaper field.

There seems to be quite a wide difference of opinion among economists, bankers and business men concerning the present and future effects and influences of installment buying, some contending that it is a good thing for industry, commerce and labor, while others are just as sure that it is a very bad plan for all in the end. We are not prepared to settle the question for the financiers, but it does appear to us that the wage worker who mortgages his future earnings for things that are not necessary is launching himself upon a poor policy, because of the uncertainty of the future. If he goes into debt for a home, a home being necessary, and if he keeps the installments within reasonable bounds so that he is fairly sure to be able to meet them, then he is acting wisely, particularly because he can usually realize on his equity in the home to tide him over depression and idleness. On the other hand if he mortgages his future wages for automobiles, phonographs, radios and the like, which are not necessities, and the depreciation in value of which is very rapid and very great, we believe he is acting most unwisely and courting disaster for himself, his family, the manufacturer and the merchant. We make no pretense to being an authority on the subject, but with such light as we have, we feel convinced that the installment scheme of buying is being dangerously indulged in by the wage workers.

WIT AT RANDOM

Counsel: "Now, sir, tell me, are you well acquainted with the prisoner?"

Witness: "I have known him for twenty years."

Counsel: "Have you ever known him to be a disturber of the public peace?"

Witness: "Well—er—he used to belong to a band."

"My dear, I think I shall spend the night at my sister's," came his wife's voice over the phone; "do you care?"

"Not at all," he replied heartily.

"Then I had better take the first train home," she decided.

Two colored gentlemen who had just reduced the population of a farmer's henroost were making a getaway.

"Laws, Mose," gasped Sam, "why you s'pott them flies follow us so close?"

"Keep gallopin', nigger," said Mose, "them a'int flies; them's buckshot."

Little Willie's report had just come in, and it wasn't very good, and the parents weren't too pleased.

"I'm losing patience with you, Willie," exclaimed his father; "how is it that young Jones is always at the top of the class while you are at the bottom?"

The boy looked from one to the other of his parents. "You forget, dad," he said innocently, "that Jones has awfully clever parents."

Fair Warning.—Sam, while walking in the woods late one afternoon, was surprised by a wildcat which proceeded to chase him to the top limbs of a large oak on the edge of a deep canyon.

The wildcat was climbing as fast as Sam, and soon had forced him perilously near the decaying end on a long limb extending beyond the edge of the precipice. Sam decided it was time to remonstrate.

"Wilecat," he said impressively, "wilecat, does yo' make me gone one inch furdah, yo' is gwine to have to jump a long ways fo' yo' suppah!"—American Legion Weekly.

A contributor to the Chicago Tribune is puzzled over the following. Having deposited \$50 in a bank he withdrew:

First	\$20, leaving a balance of.....	\$30
Second	15, leaving a balance of.....	15
Third	9, leaving a balance of.....	6
Fourth	6, leaving a balance of.....	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$50	\$51

He wants that extra dollar, which he says is still there to his credit, explained. We shall not attempt it; but with a financial acumen amazing even to ourself we have cogitated a plan to more than double our money every year. The plan is as follows: First, and this is easy, we persuade fifty bankers to keep their books in the above way. Second, on the first Monday of the year we deposit with one of said bankers \$5000, which we draw out during the week in the same ratio as above, leaving \$100 to our credit on his books. We then deposit the \$5000 in bank number two and follow the same process as before, and so we go on during the entire year, ending up with our \$5000 in hand and a trail of fifty-two banks owing us \$100 each. Total, \$10,200.

P. S.—The extra \$200, by the way, might be spent in advance, feeding dope to the fifty bankers in order to get them to keep our account on their books in this peculiar way. If we could manage it with bootleg whisky, so much the better.—Boston Transcript.

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

King John and the barons once had a memorable set-to and out of it came a Magna Charta so important that it is generally referred to as the Magna Charta. Various struggles for relief from oppression have left their impress upon a world that seems bent upon developing autocratic forces which have to be curbed or crushed by stringent, if not violent, measures about every so often. Certain kinds of freedom that meant everything a century ago mean almost nothing today, while certain agencies of oppression that worried no one then chain thousands today. This is because industry has changed, changing all human relationships. In the United States there was, a half century ago, a Civil War, during which chattel slavery ended in America. Today nobody would want a chattel slave if he could lawfully have one.

Many today ask whether new bondages are not upon us. They are. If United States Steel determines to alter its wages, or shut its doors, thousands must bow their heads in acquiescence. If Henry Ford decides, as he did recently, to close his plant, the income of thousands suffers. If he so rearranges his schedules that men cannot earn as much, their standards of living go down. There is nothing to do about it, as matters stand, except take what comes. If they were to organize they might do something, but not everything. They could not, for example, avert a shut-down if Henry Ford dictated a shut-down. It is the same with General Electric and with General Motors. Enormous power is in the hands of a few and, by and large, it is subject to few curbs, so far as the wage earner goes.

The House of Morgan roams the world, investing money, taking profits—dictating policies. It loans to industries, to financial organizations, to governments. Smaller governments may be ordered about by large banking houses. The power of money grows. Those who control money control men who do not have money. Concentration goes on. Concentration of power goes on. A new Atlas supports the world and spins it pretty much as he likes. Big Business becomes bigger. It isn't individuals any more, as it was twenty years ago when men raved at Rockefeller. It isn't Rockefeller now; it's Standard Oil. It isn't Morgan, as it was in the days of the late Morgan, it's the House of Morgan, a great institution. There is no stopping this great accumulation of power—none short of destruction, which is the last resort of the baffled and the ignorant.

But there must be a place where democracy can come in to give humanity its birthright of self-control. The human race will not for long in any age suffer its destiny to be autocratically determined. It will seek and find a way whereby the individual may assert himself, whereby the will of the majority may register and count. Today only labor has a program. Only labor will or can find the way. No other force is strong enough. Today, men may or may not care. They may be too satisfied with what they are getting. Material well-being, as history shows, will, for a time, thwart ethical things. Every period of human development has had its fat slaves who had no longing for freedom. But eventually there have arisen the great leaders—the Lincolns, the Garibaldis, the Pitts, the men of vision and faith and courage. And then liberty has found its restoration. We live in a most amazing time; we may yet see times even more amazing.

AS THE WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

United States Supreme Court in unanimous decision holds leases of Edward L. Doheny, California oil producer, on Elk Hills naval oil reserve were conceived and executed in fraud and corruption; oil lands are ordered returned to government.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad celebrates its centenary at big gathering of railroad executives in Baltimore.

French police guard United States embassy in Paris as agitation over Sacco-Vanzetti case is renewed.

Labor press begins exposure by Chester M. Wright, editor of International Labor News Service, of tyranny in Cuba, aimed at destruction of trade unions; hundreds of workers killed, imprisoned or deported, it is charged.

Federal government files suit to restrain five building trades unions and Westchester County Building Trades Council from preventing use in New York City of cast stone manufactured at lower cost outside the city by union and non-union workers.

Twenty thousand railway clerks, freight handlers and station employees of New York Central Railroad ask 12 per cent wage increase.

Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union of New York City expels twenty-three members for belonging to Communist organizations.

Labor members in House of Commons attempt to make government reveal its intentions on ratification of eight-hour day convention drawn up in Washington in 1919.

Socialist party begins campaign to raise \$250,000 to erect a radio broadcasting station to be known as WDEBS in memory of the late Eugene V. Debs, noted labor and Socialist leader.

Conductors and trainmen in western territory make demands for wage increases similar to increases recently granted on railroads of East and Southeast.

Naked man, bruised and beaten from head to foot, brought onto floor of Yugoslavian parliament at Belgrade as proof of terrorist methods of government authorities; session breaks up in wild tumult and government orders investigation.

Labor candidate wins in election to British Parliament in Premier Baldwin's home county; victory is the sixth made by Labor party since general election of 1924.

Supreme Court upholds right of states to require Ku Klux Klan to get state permits to carry on activities.

Lockout of 150,000 metal workers in Saxony, Germany, ends as trade unions and employers accept compromise agreement.

Crime and repression of crime cost nation more than \$16,000,000 yearly, says Mark O. Prentiss in Manufacturers' Record.

C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of Workers' (Communist) party, dies in Chicago hospital of appendicitis.

Miners hoot Premier Baldwin of Great Britain when he visits scene of mine disaster in Wales which took toll of fifty-two lives.

SENATORS ORDERED ARRESTED.

In an effort to obtain a quorum at a night session of the Senate recently this body ordered its sergeant-at-arms to arrest absent members and take them to the Capitol. According to report it was found that when called a number of the senators' phones had been discontinued, other solons had retired for the night, some were reported ill, and several volunteered to come to the Capitol. This is the first time in a good many years that such action has been taken by the Senate to obtain a quorum.

STATUS OF BOULDER DAM.

In view of the fact that the Washington Post has led the attacks against the Boulder Dam bill, and has constantly opposed it with cartoons and editorials, the publication of the following editorial in its issue of February 28 is considered a remarkable tribute to Senator Johnson's handling of the Boulder Dam bill:

"The vote against cloture on the Boulder Dam bill has been erroneously regarded in some quarters as a test of strength on the bill itself. The cloture vote, on the contrary, was not an indication of the number of senators who were ready to vote for the bill. Senator Johnson of California, in charge of the bill, made a most skillful and gallant fight for his measure, and but for the congested condition of the Senate he might have secured its passage. Senators who favored the bill were virtually compelled to vote against cloture in order to safeguard the chances of other bills for which they were responsible, and which might have been shut out if cloture had been applied on the Boulder Dam bill, possibly followed by cloture on other bills.

"The Senate action cannot properly be construed to be adverse to the Boulder Dam bill, but as evidence of a desire to keep the remaining hours of the session open for all legislation. The Boulder Dam bill itself is still before the Senate.

"The campaign waged by Senator Johnson for this bill has laid the foundation for enactment of the measure. Through his personal popularity, his tact, and his forceful presentation of the case he has advanced the favorable action of Congress by at least two years. The Boulder Dam project is of such magnitude, and the bill contains such controversial features, that Congress would not have been disposed to consider it at this short session. But Senator Johnson has placed the bill at the forefront and the project is now well understood by the country. Presumably during the summer conferences which will be held will help to remove some of the points in controversy, so that Congress can consider and pass the bill next winter. This would be remarkably prompt action, in view of all the circumstances, and would be a high compliment to Senator Johnson's personal influence and parliamentary skill."

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"History teaches that the white race cannot be indefinitely restricted either by the church or state, or by a combination of both. Notable examples are the conditions preceding the French Revolution and the overthrow of the Czar of Russia. The future welfare of civilization demands that individuals shall be given all liberty compatible with public and private safety. Liberty is a natural safety valve which, if properly set, will prevent a violent explosion."—Representative T. W. Phillips, Jr., of Pennsylvania.

"The farmers will never get a square deal and be on a plane with the manufacturers, railroads, banks and others until unnecessary middlemen are eliminated and the farmer is accorded a reasonable minimum price for his products such as is given others. The farmer is not seeking more than other people. He is asking for justice—nothing more."—Representative William C. Lankford of Georgia.

"I believe that one of the fundamental problems that confronts us today is to prevent the absorption of the states and to make local life real, to revivify the states and awaken the deadened spirit so that it will lead to virile, intelligent, patriotic and successful self-government. There must be an assertion of sovereignty by the states which will be more than anemic reflexes of the central power."—Senator William H. King of Utah.

SICKNESS IS COSTLY.

Preventable sickness and postponable deaths cost workers of this country at least \$1,800,000,000 annually, according to Dr. Walter L. Niles of the Cornell University Medical College.

In discussing public health problems before a group of New York business men, Dr. Niles said the average annual loss per person through illness was between eight and nine working days and that probably one-half of the 500,000 deaths of workers could be classed as "postponable" by adequate medical provision.

"I venture the opinion," Dr. Niles continued, "that this loss could be cut to a point where, over and above the costs of prevention, a balance of \$1,000,000,000 annually could be left in the pockets of the working population and industries of the United States."

Trades unionists who are union label boosters are those who are endowed with intelligence. Intelligence that foresees that labor's greatest weapon is the union label.

FELLOW UNIONISTS

Down Asiatic Competition!
Patronize White Laundries Only!
ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

LIBERTY BANK
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL

You are welcome here
any time between
nine in the morning
and twelve midnight.
"Use Our Night Service"

Head Office
Market at Mason

Branch
Mission at 23rd

Lachman Bros.
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE
8 BUILDINGS 30 FLOORS
MISSION at 16th

*Good Furniture at Lowest Prices,
on the Most Liberal Credit Terms*

**FREE RENTAL BUREAU WITH AUTO SERVICE.
FREE DELIVERY ANYWHERE ON THE COAST.**

WHERE YOUR \$ BUYS MORE

ROSENTHAL'S
SALES STORES

2415 MISSION—Near 20th
Lowest prices and biggest values in
Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,
Shoes and Tobacco

**Every sale backed by our
IRON CLAD MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE**

CHINESE DEMAND NATIONAL RIGHTS.

If the world powers, including the United States, would permit the people of China to control their affairs, there would be no "Chinese situation," said Congressman O'Connell.

"The great Chinese people, asleep for years, are aroused by a nationalist sentiment that has swept the country against treaties that deny the right to impose their own tariff restrictions, which, if allowed, the Chinese would be able to accumulate revenues sufficient to maintain that government," the New York Congressman said.

"Under these arbitrary treaties China is denied the right to fix a customs rate above a percentage determined by the world powers. The trouble under which she is now laboring had its inception in 1842, when China, under duress, consented to the importation of goods. Since then the world powers have wrought their will upon this unfortunate people. China has not the right even to police or exercise jurisdictional powers within her own country.

"Foreigners within her borders who violate Chinese law are tried before courts of foreign jurisdiction. Americans accused of petty crimes are tried before consulate courts, presided over by foreign consuls and for major crimes before the courts of American or European jurisdiction. This has no parallel in American annals.

"Now, what has happened? For many years the young students of China have come to the United States and gone to European universities for education. They have been inoculated with Occidental ideals and progressive ideas. Thus they have studied and absorbed and have taken back to their native land the ideals of the western peoples embracing democracy, national independence, enlightened and modern civilization. These students have instilled this democracy into the minds and the hearts of the Chinese people, to the end that they are now insisting on equality among the nations of the earth.

"China is fully capable of self-government. She will continue her opposition and the fight for liberty and relief from the present oppressive treaties until extra territorial rights and unequal treaties have been abolished. Her attitude toward America is friendly, but she naturally puts us in the imperialistic class because we ally ourselves with the other oppressing powers in our dealings with her country and its people."

WILL PRESIDENT MACHADO ACT?

The lid has at last been lifted from the situation in Cuba and the labor and daily press all over the United States is flatly charging that a reign of terror exists in the Pearl of the Antilles. In brief, it is charged that Cuba is the victim of a lawless military tyranny that aims to crush every vestige of trade unionism in the island. The tyranny is also aimed at political opponents of the Cuban government. At the apparent behest of powerful sugar and railroad interests, most of them American controlled, trade unionists have been shot, deported and imprisoned by the hundreds. Constitutional guarantees have been abrogated and suspicion and fear rule the island. Reports of conditions under the present government are almost past belief, but there is good ground for believing that only part of the horrible story has been told. If even half of the charges were true, the situation would call for speedy action on the part of the Cuban government. The next move is up to President Machado and his advisers. Civilization expects them to act and if they refuse, they will stand branded before the world as responsible for the present appalling conditions in Cuba.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Argentina: Immigration in 1926—According to information supplied by the board of immigration, the immigrants arriving in the country during the past year numbered 135,122 as against 125,366 in 1925. The greater number of the immigrants who arrived during the year were agriculturists and agricultural laborers, with 51,000 Italians predominating in numbers, followed by 30,000 Spaniards, etc.

Colonization—According to the Buenos Aires "Herald," the Bolivian Concessions, Ltd., of London, has acquired the concession of 150,000 square miles in Argentina, together with the right to introduce 12,000 families of settlers within the next four years.

Chile: German Immigration—It has been recently reported that 2000 German immigrant families are expected soon to be distributed in southern Chile for the purpose of attracting some of the desirable European immigrants, such as are locating in Argentina.

Japan: Factory Workers—According to a recent investigation by the social welfare bureau at Tokyo, there were 4,690,317 factory and mine workers in Japan proper on June 30, 1926.

Nova Scotia: Proposed Head Tax—It is reported that the city council of Halifax is in favor of the adoption, by the Provincial legislature, of legislation imposing a head tax of \$8 on suburban residents employed in Halifax.

Peru: Italian Immigration—The "El Comercio" of December 31, 1926, states that the Italian minister is looking thoroughly into the way immigration is dealt with in Peru, to the end that his government and he may do all they can to bring about what has already been done in Argentina.

STOCK SOLD AT HOME.

Recent stock sales of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company included a block of first preferred of a total par value of \$5,000,000. This particular issue was taken by 4319 subscribers, and of that number 4224, or more than 97 per cent, were Californians.

Occupational information was given by 2525 of the 4319 subscribers. Clerks were most numerous among those "gainfully employed," to use a census term; 380 of them bought stock. Actual numerical superiority went to the housewives, of whom 389 were listed as subscribers. Other groups with a total exceeding 100 were: Merchants and business men, 155; building mechanics, 142; teachers, 109; salesladies and salesmen, 105.

Then there were 95 farmers; 91 foremen, managers and superintendents; 75 nurses; 71 engineers; 68 laborers; 55 public officials; 38 real estate and insurance brokers; 37 bakers, cooks and waiters; 31 railroad men; 29 tailors and dress-makers; 25 doctors and dentists; 24 attorneys; 23 students; 19 hotel and apartment house owners; 15 barbers; 15 manufacturers; 15 musicians; 14 gardeners; 14 newspaper men; 13 clergymen; 13 army and navy officers; 11 agents, 11 architects and draftsmen; 10 conductors and motormen; 10 telephone operators and 10 policemen.

That accounts for 2112 subscribers. In the remaining 413 were artists, beauty parlor specialists, a brewer (of 1/2 of 1 per cent), bootblacks, butchers, contractors, chauffeurs, chemists, collectors, draymen, druggists, city firemen, flag-makers, florists, hotel doormen, janitors, jewelers, laundryworkers, librarians, a lumber-jack, marine engineers and firemen, messengers, milliners, oil workers, optometrists, photographers, printers, publishers, sailors, surveyors, teamsters, truck drivers, a tent show proprietor, half a dozen watchmen and a professional wrestler.

SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY

A SOFT WATER LAUNDRY
TELEPHONE WEST 793

Aunt Mary's Doughnuts

508 VALENCIA STREET
Phone Market 7600
COFFEE and DOUGHNUTS
SODA FOUNTAIN
ALL UNION HELP

Phone Hemlock 599

The Hub Restaurant

Nielsen Bros., Prop.
1680 MARKET STREET
Market and Haight Streets
Branch of 16th Street Restaurant
3027 16th Street

Phone Douglas 2412

25 Years' Experience

Oculists' Prescriptions Filled

GEO. P. MARTIN

OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN
Office with G. E. Biddell & Co., Kodaks, Etc.
37 FOURTH STREET SAN FRANCISCO

Phone Market 170

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

JULIUS S. GODEAU

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
41 VAN NESS AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
PRIVATE EXCHANGE MARKET 711
OAKLAND STOCKTON
FUNERAL SERVICE THAT SAVES AND SERVES

Home of Generous Credit

DRESS WELL
On Easy Terms

HOME CLOTHING CO.

2500 MISSION STREET

EVERYTHING

FOR THE
HOME

EASY TERMS

Sterling

FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET
GRANADA THEATRE DIRECTLY OPP.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

After six months' time the joint letter of instruction outlining the points that are arbitrable between the Typographical Union and the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association finally reached the respective parties the early part of this week. The joint letter submitting the two propositions to the A. N. P. A. and the I. T. U. were forwarded on September 5th; since which time the officials in Indianapolis have attempted to agree upon the arbitrability of certain sections in the two proposals. It is our understanding that some of these sections were finally submitted to the International Board of Arbitration for adjudication, and upon its determination the joint letter of instruction was finally prepared, signed and sent to the local bodies to be used in the forthcoming arbitration case. As this is written efforts are being made by the four men representing the two associations to get in touch with Judge Charles A. Shurtleff, who has been selected as arbitrator, with a view of setting dates for the hearings of this case. Until the full board meets and reaches that determination, it will be impossible to state definitely when and where these hearings will be held. As soon as arrangements are made notice of hearings will be sent the various chapels. The union's members on the board of arbitration, Messrs. Derry and Hollis, hope that early hearings can be held and a final adjudication of this matter by arbitration may be had within the next few weeks. The union is, and has been ready to proceed with the hearings for many months, and if there is further delay it will be at the instigation of the Publishers' Association of this city. However, we hope that the middle of April at the very latest will see the final wind-up of this long drawn out affair. Almost sixteen months have elapsed since the Publishers' Association of this city served notice on the local union of its desire to make an adjustment of the existing wage scale. During that sixteen months every effort has been made by the committee representing the union to reach a determination of these questions. However, we hope that future negotiations between the two bodies may be expedited and that these long delays will be impossible.

Los Angeles Union has voted to elect their local officers every two years; the election falling on the odd year, which is the same system as is in operation in San Francisco. Hereafter the union meetings of No. 174 will commence at 12 o'clock noon and adjourn automatically at 2:45 p. m. This change in their law was made in order that men working on morning papers will be permitted to attend the full sessions of the union.

H. H. Settle of the Riteway Printing Company announced the arrival of a baby daughter at his home on February 4th. The little miss weighed 7¼ pounds and has been named Carol Claire Settle. Mother and child doing well.

Word from Los Angeles states that Ed Lowe of the Daily News chapel, this city, who had been taking treatment in the southern metropolis for the past couple of months in an effort to restore his health, has sufficiently recovered as to be able to return home. Ed's many friends expect that he will be at the "gas house" not later than Saturday evening of this week.

A meeting was held in the offices of the Typographical Union Thursday evening of last week and the Closer Affiliations Committee, which was formed a number of years ago between the allied printing crafts of this city, was disbanded and the money left in the treasury of that organization transferred to the funds of the Allied Printing Trades Council. The Closer Affiliations Committee on its formation was for the purpose of joint negotiation of wage scales and contracts in the

commercial branch of the industry in this city, and was more or less successful during its life, but for the past few years has been a dead letter. By the disbanding of this organization the Allied Printing Trades Council will be enriched some \$300.

Chronicle Notes—By Victor Aro.

F. A. Peterson left last Saturday for Los Angeles, where he will stay for a short time.

Herbert Lefevre is on his way to Chicago, having stayed but a few weeks in town.

Mining Note—Lyle Slocum brought news from the mine that, although some late progress has been made, work will be retarded for a week or so on account of the recent rains, which caused an irritating but not serious washout on the property.

Don Boone is hard at work putting his new venture, a five-room house and lot in Daly City, into condition. He is quite enthusiastic about such outdoor exercises as gardening and chicken coop building, which put him into condition.

William Groom was on the sick list for over a week, but expects to be back on the job this week.

Herbert F. G. Lefevre, transient printer from Australia, had his slip on the Chronicle board for a short time and was persuaded to write a few things about conditions in the Antipodes:

Compositors in jobbing houses are now working forty-four hours per week (this was reported in newspapers recently) and their wages amount to \$30. Payment is made for most holidays.

Jobbing house linotype operators receive \$35 per week, but first-class men command \$40 and over.

Newspaper floor hands work forty hours per week and receive \$32.50, and are paid for two weeks' holiday every year. This also applies to proofreaders.

Linotype operators on newspapers are the highest paid men in the trade. They are on piecework, the rate being 22 cents per 1000 ems. The number of hours worked varies from thirty to forty for six nights. The "house" has to guarantee a minimum of thirty hours, and a shift must be not less than three hours. Standing time is paid at the rate of 81 cents an hour night work and 73 cents day work. Christmas Day and Good Friday are holidays for which pay is received. Each operator receives two weeks' holiday every year and is paid \$71 for the fourteen days. This is very good when one considers they are on piecework. A good operator can make as much as \$60 a week, and more at times. The system of "lifting" copy is the same in Adelaide as in San Francisco, i. e., from the "nail." There is one system at the Adelaide Register which is very good, and that is: Every operator works on one machine for a week only, and then goes on to the next machine, until eventually he gets all around the room and starts off again. In this way he becomes conversant with all classes of work. In the same office there are three display machines, on which each operator must set his own display lines. Each display line counts as three ordinary lines of minion; double-column copy is worth a third extra; three columns and over a half extra; difficult copy a third extra; market reports and copy where figures are used is worth a third extra. Tabular matter is also paid extra. Machine marks are worth two lines extra.

Every month to six weeks every operator goes on to day work for a fortnight. The rate for day work is a cent less per 1000 ems. This day work is a nice change. There is no paper Sunday morning, therefore the whole staff is free after finishing their Friday shift until Sunday night. Operators changing over from night work to day work have a nice long week-end; they finish their Friday shift and are free until 10:30 a. m. Monday. Union dues are only 24 cents per week. Unionists desiring to leave the state or the country receive a traveling grant of \$5 for each of their first two years of membership and \$2.50 for each subsequent year, the whole of which is repayable by the member

UNION MADE

Mellowy
Mild



CLOWN

CIGARETTES

A Balanced Blend



SPRING OPENING

Suitings from the most famous English, Scotch and Domestic looms are here assembled.

The most desired weaves, shades and patterns at popular prices.



**Kelleher
& Browne**
The Irish Tailors
716 Market St. near Kearny



41 GRANT AVENUE
San Francisco

Oakland Los Angeles
Studios in All Principal Cities in California

to the union should he return within twelve months. That is he pays back at the rate of 48 cents per week.

The system of "subbing" is unknown in Australia. It is a great system, and there is a lot to commend it. In Australia, however, there is not the floating population that there is here; and perhaps it would not warrant such a system, except, perhaps, in cities like Melbourne and Sydney. The fact that there is no unemployment in Adelaide bears this out.

The system of chapels is in vogue in Australia, although at the Register only the operators are in it. The initial fee of 60 cents is the first and last payment. The "chairman" is known as the "father," who is elected at the chapel meeting every six months, when also it is usual to declare a dividend to the members.

The proprietors of the Register have a voluntary provident society for their employees. The payments are 12 cents per week, and the benefits are doctor and medicine for sickness and weekly payments of \$5 to \$6.

MAILERS' NOTES.

By Edward P. Garrigan.

The closer affiliation committee of the Allied Printing Trades Council was officially disbanded on Thursday evening, March 3rd. All money and properties were turned over to the Allied Printing Trades' Council. The delegates assembled expressed their regrets as not being able to keep the committee functioning. The committee can be called together at any time by the Allied Printing Trades' Council. During the six years the committee was in existence it created a feeling of harmony among all the crafts. George Spooner was elected president for the evening, in place of President Bernard Donohue, who is in Los Angeles. The secretary-treasurer's report showed that \$292.82 would be turned over to the Allied Printing Trades' Council.

Julius Fidler got over O. K. in his first attempt to referee prize fights in California. The fight commission thinks so much of his ability that they have sent him to Oakland this week. Julius missed his vocation. He should have been a prize fight manager. If he had been out here about twenty-five years ago he could have strung along with our own Frank Kelly. Frank was in the old California Athletic Club. He was one of the cleverest boys ever developed in this city. Right now, Frank is very handy with his dukes. He surely would give some of the present-day pugs a good time. Frank was the one who introduced Abe Attell to the fight public.

Ray Gaskill is still on the sick list and though he paid the chapel a visit this week he is a little bit shaky yet. A few more days rest and he will be right.

"Lazy" Heaphey is doing quite a bit of pinch-hitting of late. He goes from the Daily News to the Shopping News a couple of times a week. I had the pleasure of seeing the Shopping News plant in operation one night a few weeks ago. The boys have a nice room to work in.

It sure looked like old times to see Frank McNeilan sitting in our meeting hall. Frank is one of our boys who was here when our sledding was tough. Ten per cent assessments and everything. Frank was in the ranching business, but sickness in his family made it necessary to lease his place and come to the city.

When you hear the boys talking about where they are going on their vacations then you know that spring is here. Leroy C. Smith, the mailer with the large vocabulary, who ties Webster's dictionary into knots every time he talks, is going on a vacation this summer. He has started to fix up his "Lizzard" for the trip along the Columbia highway into Oregon.

Al McLeod is still celebrating—with the assistance of some of the boys. Riding around in taxicabs and everything. Who said taxi?

ARGENTINE AMONG NEW MEMBERS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

The gates appear about to open to bring into the Pan-American Federation of Labor the first of the national trade union movements of the A B C nations of South America, after which it is expected all of the remaining non-affiliated movements will join.

As the result of correspondence between Spanish Language Secretary Santiago Iglesias, of the Pan-American Federation, and Senator Juan B. Justo, of Argentina, the Pan-American Federation of Labor has been requested to submit to the Argentine labor movement a formal invitation to affiliate and to send delegates to the next international congress.

Will Be Historic Event.

If the affiliation of Argentina follows the invitation, which will be extended by the executive committee of the Pan-American Federation of Labor in the immediate future, the development will be the most significant since the formation of the all-American international of labor.

The significance lies in the past attitude of South American labor and the great change in viewpoint which will be registered by affiliation to the Pan-American Federation.

At present Argentina leans somewhat toward the Amsterdam International. It has a Socialist party affiliated to the Socialist International. Another Argentine labor wing has had strong Moscow leanings.

Loss to Revolutionary Strength.

Affiliation to the Pan-American Federation will mark a definite turning away from revolutionary European doctrines of one of the strongest labor movements in South America. It will mark a sharp and historical defeat for the anarchist section of the Argentine labor movement which, like similar sections in many other Latin-American countries, is the outgrowth of well recognized historical causes and of the failure of true trade unionists to carry their message with sufficient energy hitherto. It will mark a scarcely less notable check to the effort of the Amsterdam International to break into the American labor family as a challenge to the American Federation of Labor, an effort which has been conducted with considerable energy and which, but for the veto of the Mexican Federation of Labor, might have brought about an international South American labor congress under Moscow domination within the past year.

Look for 100 Per Cent Congress.

Officials of the Pan-American Federation of Labor are confident that with affiliation on the part of Argentina a reality, Chile and Brazil will soon follow and that then will come Uruguay, Paraguay, Cuba and the other nations in rapid succession. There is every indication, it is declared, that in the next congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor there will be representatives of the labor movements from all of the twenty-one American republics.

If a man is in search of water lilies he will not go to the desert to look for them, nor will a man who wants to get the union label on the things he purchases go to a notoriously unfair merchant to get it. However, if members of unions would but consistently demand the union label when making purchases it would only be a short time until unfair merchants were as scarce as sparrows in mid-ocean.

"And he gave it for his opinion, that whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together."—Jonathan Swift.

If the members of unions would only let the open-shoppers manage and direct their unions then this gentry would have no objection to them and might possibly sign contracts with the unions agreeing to collective bargaining. Under such conditions they could call conferences and sit down with representatives of the unions just as they now do with their company unions. If a reduction in wages were desired by the bosses they would know that the conference would accept the cut without protest. That is why they organize company unions.

"The unionized workman is here and he will remain. He is the greatest birth of the greatest age the nations of the world have known. You cannot sneer at him—that time has gone by. He has before him the most righteous work that was ever given into the hand of man to do; and he will do it. Yes, he is here; and the question is not—as it has been heretofore during the thousand ages—What shall we do with him? For the first time in history we are relieved of the necessity of managing his affairs for him. He is not a broken dam this time—he is the flood!"—Mark Twain.

MR. PRINTER: DO YOU KNOW?

How the Progressive Club of S. F. functions?
Come to the next meeting, March 27, 1:30
P. M., and learn.

EVERY Union Printer is welcome.
LABOR TEMPLE, MARCH 27th
C. M. BAKER, Pres.

Quality First
UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY
Telephone
Market 1721
Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

Union House Union Clerks
Demand the Label
We have every item of Men's Apparel
from Sox to Suits with the United
Garment Workers' Label
Johnson's
2554 MISSION STREET
Next to New Mission Theatre

Roseland
Ballroom

Sutter & Pierce Sts. - San Francisco

BEST SPOT
IGGEST IN
BRIGHTEST THE WEST

Social Dancing Every Night

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by Vice-President Baker.

Roll Call of Officers—President Stanton and Financial Secretary McTiernan were excused. Delegate Thos. Riley was appointed Vice-President pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the City Engineer's Office, stating that Mr. Eckart would be present March 4th to explain the extensions to the Municipal Railway. From the Governor's Office, relating to Senate Bill No. 208.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale of Waiters' Union for members employed by the City and County of San Francisco. From the American Federation of Labor, inclosing copy of statement issued by the Australian Government relative to the personnel of delegation which will arrive here on a visit to the United States.

Referred to Secretary—From the Orlando Central Labor Union of Orlando, Florida, requesting information regarding tourists camps. From the Colorado State Federation of Labor, requesting information regarding the Embalmers' Union. From Organizer of the American Federation of Labor J. B. Dale, requesting information regarding the Tunnel Workers.

Referred to Trustees—From the Labor Council Hall Association, informing Council that there will be a stockholders' meeting Wednesday evening, March 9th.

Resolutions—Were submitted by Electrical Workers' Union No. 151, requesting the Council to oppose any concessions to the Market Street Railroad Company that might be distorted into cause for legal action, and requesting the Board of Supervisors to refuse the petitioners any right whatever for the Market Street Railway in the Twin Peaks Tunnel. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; motion carried.

Whereas, The Market Street Railway Company, through the agency of the Parkside Realty Company and others, are making another effort to secure rights to operate cars through the Twin Peaks Tunnel, notwithstanding the many battles and defeats in the past; this time by petitions to the Board of Supervisors in the name of the people who paid tunnel assessments and claim special right in the use of the tunnel because they paid the bills; and such recognition would set up property rights in every street where abutting owners paid street assessments;

Whereas, Their main franchises expire in 1929, and their San Mateo line has eleven years more to run, it is rather significant that they recently secured interurban rights for the San Mateo line, and once they secure rights to operate through the tunnel they would eventually route their interurban line that way, and if taken into court would continue doing so year in and year out and operate the interurban San Mateo line to the end of that franchise; therefore be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that, in view of the methods practised in the past by the Market Street Railway Company, we strenuously oppose any concessions to that company that might be distorted into cause for legal action; wherefore we respectfully request the Supervisors to refuse the petitioners acquiring any right whatever for the Market Street Railway in the Twin Peaks Tunnel; and be it further

Resolved, That affiliated unions be requested to enter protests to the Public Utilities Committee at its next hearing on this matter in Room 228, City Hall, on Wednesday, March 16th, at 2 p.m., either by representation or communication.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended endorsement of Chauffeurs' wage scale for ambulance drivers employed by the city. In the matter of the Grocery Clerks' controversy with the Jenny Wren Stores, the same was laid over for one week. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Molders—Reported the activity of the police in arresting their officers and deny all of the accusations against members.

Mr. Nelson Eckart, representing the City Engineer's Office, addressed the Council on proposed bond issue for extensions and betterment of the Municipal Railway.

Report of Organizing Committee—In the matter of application for affiliation from the Dyers and Cleaners' Union, your committee recommends that the Secretary communicate with the American Federation of Labor, relative to the exact status of this union and by whom chartered. Recommended that the name of Felix Dumond be forwarded to the American Federation of Labor as representative for this territory. Report adopted.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Committee organized by electing R. H. Baker, chairman, and Theodore Johnson, secretary. In the matter of a proposal to have the city administration appoint a Citizen's Committee and secure labor representation on said committee, which committee is to investigate and recommend plans for the taking over of properties of the Market Street Railway Company on the expiration of existing franchises, committee recommended that the Secretary advise the Public Utilities Committee of the Board of Supervisors, which is reported to have this matter under consideration, that in the event it be determined to form such a committee, labor desires and should have representation thereon.

In the matter of three separate and distinct proposed city ordinances, regulating private and public garages, repair shops and similar places for the storage and repair of automobiles, your committee decided to meet again Thursday evening, March 17th, for further consideration of the said ordinances. Report concurred in.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington St.
Foster's Lunches.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Market Street R. R.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Regent Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$447.10. **Expenses**—\$222.27.

Council adjourned at 10:15 p.m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held Wednesday evening, February 16, 1927, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Meeting was called to order at 8:15 by President Matherson.

Roll was called and the absentees noted.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—From Brown & Kennedy, in regard to the printing of their announcements; read, noted and filed. From the Garment Workers No. 261 of Albany, N. Y., in regard to the Bell brand collars; read, noted and filed. Minutes of Building Trades Council; read, noted and filed.

Committee and Officers' Reports—Label Agent W. G. Desepte rendered his report of his work for

BUY IT TODAY!!!

SURE DEATH TO ARGENTINE ANTS
SCHRADER'S
ARGENTINE ANT
POWDER
NOT DANGEROUS TO CHILDREN OR FOOD

YOU NEEDED IT YESTERDAY



MARKET AT 4TH, SAN FRANCISCO

POMPEII MACARONI FACTORY, Inc.

Manufacturers of
HIGH-GRADE GOODS

Oakland Branch: 501 Franklin Street
Phone Lakeside 1246

Los Angeles Branch: 105 Court Street
2987 Folsom St., near 26th, San Francisco
Phone Mission 5744

N. H. HOWARD Phone MARKET 3697

Sterling Auto Top Co.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING
AND TRIMMING

633-635-637 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE

CLEAN LIGHT AIRY

FLOOR SPACE FOR RENT

SUITABLE FOR
LIGHT MANUFACTURING
AND SALESROOM

ALSO STORAGE SPACE IN
BASEMENT

APPLY

W. N. BRUNT BUILDING

111 SEVENTH STREET

COR. MINNA ST.

NEAR MISSION ST.

the last two weeks; moved and carried that the report be received and concurred in.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills, same to be ordered paid.

Reports of Unions—Tailors—Business is fair; Kelleher & Browne is now using the label. Cracker Bakers—Business is fair. Shoe Clerks—Having some trouble in having their 1927 agreement signed. Hatters—Business is fair. Grocery Clerks—Look for and demand the Clerks' monthly working button, color changes every month; all chain stores are unfair. Janitors—Business is fair. Waiters—Business is fair. Office Employees—Have taken in twelve clerks of the Brotherhood Bank.

There being no further business to come before the League, we adjourned at 9 p. m., to be guests of the Auxiliary at their card party.

Fraternally submitted,
WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

WILL OUTNUMBER WAGE EARNERS.

"The day is coming," writes B. C. Forbes in the March 1 issue of Forbes Magazine, "when there will be a greater number of investors than the wage earners in this country."

"The latest authoritative figures show 43,000,000 'gainfully occupied.' That figure—equalling 37 per cent of our total population—includes every man, woman and child earning money in any line of work. The number coming under the head of the term 'wage earners' would be, of course, not half as large.

"The popular estimate now is that there are 15,000,000 investors in the United States.

"In my judgment that estimate is far too high. The probability is that the present total is nearer 10,000,000. Even so, the army of investors is growing so rapidly that in a relatively few years it will exceed the total number of wage earners.

"The two most impressive developments have been, first, the tremendous increase in the number of customer-owners of securities and, second, the equally tremendous increase in the number of employee-owners of securities.

"In the public utility field alone some 2,000,000 customers have been enrolled as stockholders or bondholders, mostly stockholders.

"Anything like complete data on the aggregate number of employee-owners have never been compiled. But actual figures have been obtained from quite a number of large corporations. These actual figures are extremely illuminating and significant.

"The list is headed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. In addition to 57,000 employees who had already purchased stock of an approximate value of \$170,000,000, 200,000 employees are paying installments on 830,000 shares, showing a market value of over \$126,500,000."

UNIONIZATION OF MOTOR INDUSTRY.

(By International Labor News Service.)

By authority of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, a meeting has been called for March 24 at the American Federation of Labor Building in Washington to consider plans for the organization of the automobile industry.

This is to be continuation of an adjourned meeting held last December, at which it was decided to convene representatives of the interested unions who should carry power from their respective organizations to waive jurisdictional barriers to a united drive.

A resolution passed at the last session of the executive council advocated that workers in the auto industry be organized into federal unions until such time as sufficient strength is developed to warrant separation into their respective crafts.

BY THE WAY.

The notion fostered by the Wall Street point of view that railroad workers are veritable plutocrats literally rolling in wealth is given a hefty jolt in a report on railroad workers' wages made by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The report, for the year ending June 30, 1926, shows that a very large proportion of railroad employees are grossly underpaid. For example, in the various occupations on Class 1 railroads, 215,000 men make an average of under \$75 a month; 328,000 make an average of under \$80 a month; 385,000 make under \$85 a month; 435,000 make under \$100 a month. Of the 435,000 who make under \$100 a month only a very few thousand are women. A few are boys in their late teens. By far the most of them are men. They comprise over a fourth of all railroad workers on Class 1 roads. More than a fifth of these employees make under \$85 a month. More than 40 per cent of the railroad employees make under \$125 a month. The report shows a situation that should be of interest to every worker. As the National Catholic Welfare Board says, in speaking of the report: "These figures compared with the cost of living show that it is time for a wage increase for these men. They need the help of other railroad unions, the help of the general public and the help of the governmental officials. Most of them are unjustly treated and are not receiving a living wage."

* * *

Students of the University of Arkansas showed sound sense when they sent a petition to state senators and representatives asking them to kill an anti-evolution bill. The students said they did not "want to be laughed at as are graduates of the University of Tennessee" and boycotted by larger universities or medical schools. The Arkansas students know that anti-evolution legislation is a blow at progress and intellectual freedom. The theory of evolution stands on its own merits. If it is based on truth, all the hostile legislation in the world will not weaken or kill it. If it is wrong, it will be killed by scientific facts and not by law.

* * *

With less than 6 per cent of the world's land area and less than 7 per cent of the world's population, the United States is doing more than half of the world's business. That is a matter of profound interest. This has become a nation of progress, of great inventions and of unparalleled production and commerce. This means, or should mean, widespread, complete prosperity for all the people. If it does not there is something wrong. There is something wrong if every human being has not the open opportunity to share in this wealth and prosperity. There is something wrong when thousands of small banks are failing because of the sad plight of the farmers of the United States—the producers of the necessities of life. There is something wrong when the cotton raisers and the wheat producers and the wool growers and the food makers are reduced to the point of bankruptcy and failure. This is not a grouch, a grumble or a groan. It is a statement of conditions as they exist today. They cannot exist a great while longer without something unpleasant following. Pendulums do swing, and this one is reaching up to a high point in one direction.

Those opposed to us realize the power of the union label to a greater extent than most of the members of organized labor realize this power.

TEXTILE WORKERS UNITE.

Passaic textile workers have organized three locals of the United Textile Workers in that district within one week. The latest is in the Forstmann & Huffman mills, whose strike was concluded recently. Unions have been established in the powerful Botany mills, in the Passaic Worsted, the Dundee, the Gera, the New Jersey mills and the United Piece Dye Works at Lodi.

Robert M. Reinhold, personnel director of the Forstmann & Huffman plant, has severed his connection with that corporation. The textile workers accuse Reinhold of being responsible for the long strike in the F. & M. mills.

Phone Kearny 1540

UNION LABEL CLOTHES

Al Sandell
TAILOR

830 MARKET STREET

Rooms 207-210 Gillette Building Second Floor
Corner Ellis Street

Clever-Up Your Appearance

—with a smart new Lundstrom or Stetson felt.
If you want a becoming hat, be coming to

"Lundstrom"

HAT COMPANY

72 Market St. 1457 Fillmore St. 2640 Mission St.
720 Market St. 26 Third St. 3242 Mission St.
1120 Market St. 167 Powell St.
1435 Broadway, Oakland
1205 Broadway, Oakland
226 W. 5th St., Los Angeles

UNION MADE SINCE 1884

FURNITURE
DRAPERIES

CARPETS

STOVES
BEDDING

On the
EASIEST TERMS

EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.

1017 MARKET STREET, ABOVE SIXTH

We Give and Redeem American Trading
Stamps

MOST PEOPLE

who get ahead in the world start by saving for something they want, then for a bigger purpose, and so on to higher saving goals. Ask for a Humboldt "Ambition Bond"—it will help you plan your saving.

HUMBOLDT BANK

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST
783 Market Street, near Fourth
San Francisco, Calif.

DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

Sutter 6654

GEO W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.

World Famous W. L. DOUGLAS Style Shoes for Men

NEW Spring Models in a remarkable first showing. Peppy patterns in jazzy lines. Oxford styles, that knock ten years off your age and put comfort in every step you take. Hi-Lacers, too. At an introductory Spring Price that leaves **\$6** dollars saved in your pockets.

New Swagger Spring Sox to match; per pair, 65c

SAN
FRANCISCO'S
UNION
SHOE
STORES

Philadelphia
Shoe Co.

825 MARKET ST. AND MISSION AT 22D
SAN FRANCISCO
525 Fourteenth Street - - Oakland

MISSION STORE
OPEN
SATURDAY
EVENINGS
Until 9:30

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Albert Beretta of the waiters, Michael Boyle of the butchers, Louis Vierra of the chauffeurs, John Lembke of the electrical workers, John T. Lane of the painters, Jean F. Laskey of the material teamsters.

Assistant City Engineer Eckart addressed the last meeting of the Labor Council on the subject of Municipal Railway extensions and explained in detail the additions that were under consideration, giving the reasons therefor in each instance. He also told the delegates that the total amount of cost to the people in starting the road was but \$350,000, all other extensions and improvements having been paid for by the road itself without cost to the people and that the present valuation of the road is in the neighborhood of \$12,000,000. This, he explained, had all been accomplished while maintaining a five-cent fare, which had meant hundreds of thousands of dollars savings to the people of this city. He was listened to with strict attention and was highly complimented and applauded at the close for his most enlightening discourse.

The Labor Council is on record in opposition to the Market Street Railway Company being granted the privilege of using the Twin Peaks Tunnel in routing its Sunset cars, because it would bring them into direct competition with the Municipal Railway in this district to the hurt of the publicly owned lines. The contention is that the people built the tunnel for their own use and not to benefit the private corporation.

The Labor Council last Friday night voted to recommend the name of Felix Dumond of the Auto Mechanics' Union to President Green of the American Federation of Labor as organizer for this district, there being a vacancy at present as the result of the incumbent having moved into another jurisdiction.

The Law and Legislative Committee of the

Labor Council organized at its first meeting after the election by electing Roe H. Baker of the Barbers' Union as chairman and Theodore Johnson as secretary. The committee also reported to the Council that there was so much confusion concerning the garage ordinances of the city that it would require more time in order to make an intelligent report concerning the matter. The report was accepted as progressive.

In the absence of President Stanton last Friday night, Vice-President Baker presided at the meeting of the Labor Council and Thomas Riley was appointed vice-president pro tempore. Riley demonstrated during his incumbency of the office that he is a strict disciplinarian, doubtless due to his training as clerk of the Justices Court in this city.

The Labor Council last Friday night instructed its Secretary to communicate with the Public Utilities Committee of the Board of Supervisors, suggesting that in the event a citizens' committee is named to deal with the matter of the Market Street Railway question, that a representative of organized labor be included as a member. No opinion, however, was expressed as to whether such a committee should be created by the Board.

All of the waterfront crafts "broke watch" to attend the forty-second anniversary celebration of the Seamen's Union of the Pacific.

E. Grayndler, general secretary of the Australian Workers' Union, Sydney, will be a visitor in San Francisco soon, it is reported. He is a member of the Australian industrial delegation that will visit the United States.

The Labor Council is investigating the status of the newly organized Dyers and Cleaners' Union before acting on its application for affiliation. The union secured its charter from the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America. It is contended by those who are opposing the application that the union should have been chartered directly from the American Federation of Labor.

An increase of \$25 a month for ambulance drivers in the city employ—members of the Chauffeurs' Union—has been endorsed by the Labor Council.

Organized labor circles are interested in reports from England that Ramsey MacDonald, Premier in Great Britain's former labor government, may pay a fraternal visit to the United States during the spring. It is understood that the trip is practically assured and that he will come to the Pacific Coast during his stay in this country.

Sixth Vice-President R. E. Van Horn of the Cigarmakers' International Union is now in Seattle in charge of a drive being put on by the local Cigarmakers' Union for a better patronage of union labeled cigars. While all union cigars are being pushed, special attention is being paid to home products that carry the label. He started a big campaign here which has produced very good results for the local union and he probably will be here again in a short time to help it along to even greater success.

Longfellow was capable of making a joke at his own expense, as he showed one day when he was introduced to a Mr. Longworth. The introducer commented on the fact that the first syllables of their names were the same.

"Yes," said the poet, "but in this case I fear Pope's lines will apply: 'Worth makes the man, the want of worth the fellow'."

The peculiar evil of silencing the expression of an opinion is that it is robbing the human race, posterity as well as the existing generation; those who dissent from the opinion still more than those who hold it. If the opinion is right, they are deprived of the opportunity of exchanging error for truth; if wrong, they lose, what is almost as great a benefit, the clearer perception and livelier impression of truth produced by its collision with error.—John Stuart Mill.

"Life seems to me like a road—a road that is always going round corners. And when we are quite young we expect to find something new and delightful round every turn. But the road gets harder as we get farther along it, and there are often lions in the path, and unpleasant surprises meet us when we turn corners; and it isn't always easy to be kind and honest and keep a cheerful face, and lines come, and wrinkles. But if the lines come from being sorry for others, and the wrinkles from laughing at ourselves, then they are kind lines and happy wrinkles, and there is no sense in trying to hide them with paint and powder."—O. Douglas.

The most ominous sign of our time, it seems to me, is the growth of an intolerant spirit. It is more dangerous when armed, as it usually is, with sincere conviction. It is in spirit whose wrath must be turned away by a sweet reasonableness. It can be exorcised only by invoking the genius which watched our infancy and guided our development—a good genius—let us believe—the American spirit of civil and religious liberty."—Charles E. Hughes.

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES
HERMAN, Your Union Tailor
1104 MARKET STREET
CREDIT TO UNION MEN